WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30 E & B.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of LAND of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, *vs.* John S. Long.

JNO. BEARD, Sen. *Sheriff.*

January 25, 1821.——34ts

The Celebrated

Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—13w38

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled. M. B.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col, Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrel's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Uharee, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. *Also*, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz.: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the abovementioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County.

38tf JA. FISHER.

William Curtius,

CONFECTIONER, BAKER, AND DISTILLER,

RETURNS his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of Salisbury, and its vicinity, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues in the above branches, and that all kinds of

Cakes, *Candies,*
Cordials, *Syrups,*
Fruits, *Confectionaries, &c.*

And, also, CRACKERS and light BREAD, will always be found in his shop.

WILLIAM CURTIUS proposes to teach such persons who would wish to learn his business, or some of its various branches, at a moderate price. He flatters himself that parents who wish to see their sons in a profitable line of business, will avail themselves of an opportunity of giving them a good trade, without going through the tedious process and loss of time of common apprenticeships.

Salisbury, Feb. 26.—3w38

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. *Published by order of the Board.*

32tf W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORES.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.——34

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, vs. ABNER M'LEOD. } Original Attachment, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state....*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

3m29p

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821....Abel Hill *vs.* Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, *Attorney for Plaintiff.* 3m36.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY:

JANUARY Sessions, 1821. John Phifer *vs.* the heirs at law of Martha Ross, deceased; petition for partition of real estate, filed. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs at law of Martha Ross reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said court, at Concord, the third Monday in January, Anno Domini 1821, and in the 45th year of our Independence.

6w37 JOHN TRAVIS, *C. C. C. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson *vs.* John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes. pt46

Feb. 2, 1821 B. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

Inaugural Speech.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, on taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the following Speech was delivered by JAMES MONROE, President of the United States:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I shall not attempt to describe the grateful emotions which the new and very distinguished proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens, evinced by my re-election to this high trust, has excited in my bosom. The approbation which it announces of my conduct, in the preceding term, affords me a consolation which I shall profoundly feel through life. The general accord with which it has been expressed, adds to the great and never-ceasing obligations which it imposes. To merit the continuance of this good opinion, and to carry it with me into my retirement, as the solace of advancing years, will be the object of my zealous and unceasing efforts.

Having no pretension to the high and commanding claims of my predecessors, whose names are so much more conspicuously identified with our revolution, and who contributed so pre-eminently to promote its success, I consider myself rather as the instrument than the cause of the union which has prevailed in the late election. In surmounting, in favor of my humble pretensions, the difficulties which so often produce division in like occurrences, it is obvious that other powerful causes, indicating the great strength and stability of our Union, have essentially contributed to draw you together. That these powerful causes exist, and that they are permanent, is my fixed opinion: that they may produce a like accord in all questions, touching, however remotely, the liberty, prosperity, and happiness, of our country, will always be the object of my most fervent prayers to the Supreme Author of all Good.

In a government which is so founded by the people, who possess exclusively the sovereignty, it seems proper that the person who may be placed by their suffrages in this high trust, should declare, on commencing its duties, the principles on which he intends to conduct the administration. If the person, thus elected, has served the preceding term, an opportunity is afforded him to review its principal occurrences, and to give such further explanation respecting them as, in his judgment, may be useful to his constituents. The events of one year have influence on those of another; and, in like manner, of a preceding on the succeeding administration. The movements of a great nation are connected in all their parts. If errors have been committed, they ought to be corrected; if the policy is sound, it ought to be supported. It is by a thorough knowledge of the whole subject that our fellow-citizens are enabled to judge correctly of the past, and to give a proper direction to the future.

Just before the commencement of the last term, the United States had concluded a war with a very powerful nation, on conditions equal and honorable to both parties. The events of that war are too recent, and too deeply impressed on the memory of all, to require a developement from me. Our commerce had been, in a great measure, driven from the sea; our Atlantic and inland frontiers were invaded in almost every part; the waste of life along our coast, and on some parts of our inland frontiers, to the defence of which our gallant and patriotic citizens were called, was immense; in addition to which, not less than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars were added at its end to the public debt.

As soon as the war had terminated, the nation, admonished by its events, resolved to place itself in a situation, which should be better calculated to prevent the recurrence of a like evil, and, in case it should recur, to mitigate its calamities. With this view, after reducing our land force to the basis of a peace establishment, which has been further modified since, provision was made for the constructions of fortifications at proper points, through the whole extent of our coast, and such an augmentation of our naval force, as should be well adapted to both purposes. The laws, making this provision, were passed in 1815 and 16, and it has been, since, the constant effort of the Executive, to carry them into effect.

The advantage of these fortifications, and of an augmented naval force, in the extent contemplated, in point of economy, has been fully illustrated, by a report of the Board of Engineers and Naval Commissioners, lately communicated to Congress, by which it appears, that in an invasion by twenty thousand men, with a correspondent naval force, in a campaign of six months only, the whole expense of the construction of the works would be defrayed by the difference in the sum necessary to maintain the force which would be adequate to our defence with the aid of those works, and that which would be incurred without them. If fortifications are judiciously placed on our great inlets, as distant from our cities, as circumstances will permit, they will form the only points of attack, and the enemy will be detained there by a small regular force, a sufficient time to enable our militia to collect, and repair to that on which the attack is made. A force adequate to the enemy, collected at that single point, with suitable preparation for such others as might be menaced, is all that would be requisite. But, if there were no fortifications, then the enemy might go where he pleased, and, changing his position, and sailing from place to place, our force must be called out and spread in vast numbers along the whole coast, and on both sides of every bay and river, as high up on each as it might be navigable for ships of war. By these fortifications, supported by our navy, to which they would afford like support, we should present to other powers an armed front from St. Croix to the Sabine, which would protect, in the event of war, our whole coast and interior from invasion; and even in the wars of other powers, in wich we were neutral, they would be found eminently useful, as, by keeping their public ships at a distance from our cities, peace and order in them would be preserved, and the government be protected from insults.

It need scarcely be remarked, that these measures have not been resorted to in a spirit of hostility to other powers. Such a disposition does not exist toward any power. Peace and good will have been, and will hereafter be, cultivated with all, and by the most faithful regard to justice. They have been dictated by a love of peace, of economy, and an earnest desire to save the lives of our fellow-citizens from that destruction, and our country from that devastation, which are inseparable from war, when it finds us unprepared for it. It is believed, and experience has shown, that such a preparation is the best expedient that can be resorted to, to prevent war. I add, with much pleasure, that considerable progress has already been made in these measures of defence, and that they will be completed in a few years, considering the great extent and importance of the object, if the plan be zealously and steadily persevered in.

The conduct of the government, in what relates to foreign powers, is always an object of the highest importance to the nation. Its agriculture, commerce, manufactures, fisheries, revenue; in short, its peace, may all be affected by it. Attention is, therefore, due to this subject.

At the period adverted to, the powers of Europe, after having been engaged in long and destructive wars with each other, had concluded a peace, which happily still exists. Our peace with the power with whom we had been engaged, had also been concluded. The war between Spain and the colonies in South America, which had commenced many years before, was then the only conflict that remained unsettled. This being a contest between different parts of the same community, in which other powers had not interfered, was not affected by their accommodations.

This contest was considered, at an early stage, by my predecessor, a civil war, in which the parties were entitled to equal rights in our ports. This decision, the first made by any power, being formed on great consideration of the comparative strength and resources of the parties, the length of time, and successful opposition made by the colonies, and of all other circumstances on which it ought to depend, was in strict accord with the law of nations. Congress has invariably acted on this principle, having made no change in our relations with either party. Our attitude has, therefore, been that of neutrality between them, which has been maintained by the government with the strictest impartiality. No aid has been offered to either, nor has any privilege been enjoyed by

[*For remainder, see fourth page.*]

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Report of the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the Finances.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the finances, respectfully submit the following Report:

The total nett receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1820, amounted to $20,969,001

STATE OF THE TREASURY; PUBLIC REVENUE, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1821.

And First. The State of the Treasury.

The amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, agreeably to report of the committee, dated the 6th of February, was believed to be $476,271 18

From which must be deducted amount of deposites in the bank of Vincennes, which it cannot pay, 214,808 00

Leaving available funds in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, the sum of 261,463 18

Second. The Revenue for 1821.

Customs, as estimated by the committee of Ways and Means, in their report of the 6th February,	15,005,328
Land estimated by the committee,	800,000
Internal taxes agreeably to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury,	100,000
Bank dividend, by the same,	350,000
Post office receipts from debts of banks, and other incidental receipts,	100,000
Estimated amount of means available for the service of the year 1821,	$16,355,328

And, third. Amount of the several appropriations for the year 1821.

1. Permanent appropriations, viz.

Principal and interest of public debt	$5,477,776	
Gradual increase of the navy	500,000	
Arming the militia	200,000	
Indian annuities	152,000	
Indian trading houses	19,000	
Civilization of Indians	10,000	
		6,358,776

2. Temporary, agreeably to the several appropriations made for the service of the present year,

For the service of the navy	$2,209,093	
For the military	4,936,451	
Civil Department	1,517,352	
Public Buildings	90,445	
Private claims, estimated at	200,000	
Treaty of Ghent, presumed	45,000	
Spanish Treaty, supposed	100,000	
		9,098,341
		15,457,117

Leaving an excess of receipts, over the expenses authorised by law, of 898,211

And of the State of the Finances.

Actual balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of January; see report of the committee of Ways and Means,	4,579,094
To which must be added amount due by the Vincennes bank, and which will not be available for the service of the present year; see Secretary's letter of 12th inst.	214,808
Actual deficit to be provided for	4,793,902
To supply that deficit there may be applied the surplus of the estimated receipts, in 1821, over the expenditures authorized by the several acts of appropriation passed during the present session, which is presumed by the preceding view, to amount to the sum of	898,211
And the available funds in the Treasury on the first day of January,	261,463
	1,159,674
Leaving an actual deficit to be provided for by loan, of	3,634,228
But if the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury should prove correct, to wit: that the customs will yield only fourteen millions, then there must be added (the difference between his estimate and that of the committee) the sum of	1,005,328
	$4,639,556

The committee, under all these circumstances of difficulty and doubt, submit a bill authorizing a loan for four millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The House will perceive a difference between the present report and that of the 6th of February, arising out of the expenditures being bottomed in the one as estimates, and the other as the actual sums appropriated for the service of the present year; and in the estimate of receipts for land during the year 1821, the committee have, in their present report, assumed only one half the amount of their former, which was taken from the estimate of the Treasury. The committee do not pretend to much personal knowledge on the subject, but, from conversation with well informed gentlemen from the west and south, and a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, they were induced to believe it would be unsafe to rely on a larger sum than eight hundred thousand dollars to be received for land during the present year. The House will, also, perceive a difference in the available fund arising from the default of the Bank of Vincennes.

RETRENCHMENTS IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The deductions made from the estimates of the several departments for 1820, amounted to the sum of		$2,130,000
Those for 1821, amounted to		2,317,155
viz.		4,447,155
Civil	116,508	
Military	1,481,664	
Naval, including $500,000 from gradual increase	719,583	
Total amount of retrenchments in the annual public expenditures during the sixteenth Congress		$4,447,155

It will be perceived, by the preceding view, that the expenditures for the present year are less than fifteen and a half millions. The committee are of opinion that those of the next year will not exceed fifteen millions, for, during that year, the whole effect of the reduction of the army will be felt; that reduction has reduced the expense of the present year $561,000, and will reduce that of the next, nearly one million. The Revolutionary pensioners will cost in future $200,000 less than the sum appropriated for the present year. In fine, the committee are of opinion that the receipts will, (if no unforeseen change should happen,) greatly exceed the annual expenditures.

All which the committee respectfully submit.

IN SENATE.....SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

The business before the Senate having been nearly completed—

Mr. *Barbour*, of Virginia, submitted to the Senate, through the Secretary thereof, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to JOHN GAILLARD, for the impartial, able, and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Senate during the present session.

The question being put by the Secretary, the resolution was agreed to unanimously; when

The President rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen: In the approbation of my conduct as Presiding Officer, expressed by this honorable body—by those with whom I have been so long and so happily associated—for many of whom I entertain a warm personal attachment, and for all a sincere respect and esteem—I have received an ample and gratifying reward for the solicitude I have felt to merit their favorable opinion. If various and repeated acts of kindness; if an indulgent and liberal support in the discharge of my official duties, present claims on gratitude—then am I largely and truly your debtors; and the more especially so, when it may be emphatically added, that, whatever of public consideration I may enjoy, if, indeed, I possess any, has been derived more, much more, from the confidence and favor you have bestowed on me, than from any merit of my own. Under such strong obligations, which will ever be recollected and acknowledged with pride and pleasure, I now tender to you, gentlemen, collectively, as well as individually, my grateful thanks; wishing you a safe and happy return to your homes and families, and the enjoyment of health, happiness, and prosperity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from Mr. Wirt and Mr. Jones:

Washington, March 2, 1821.

SIR: We have the pleasure of informing you that, in the case of Mr. Anderson vs. Dunn, (with the defence of which we had the honor to be charged in the behalf of the House of Representatives,) the Supreme Court has fully affirmed the power of the House *sui juris*, to vindicate its own privileges, against every attack of violence or fraud necessarily tending to control the freedom or taint the purity of legislative deliberation.

The interest, so justly manifested by the House, in the issue of this important question, has induced us to communicate, without delay, the determination of the Court, in order that it may be known to the House before its approaching separation.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants,

WM. WIRT,
W. JONES.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. *Storrs*, from the committee on expenditures in the Department of State, delivered in the following report:

The committee on expenditures in the Department of State, report—

That they have attended to the duties imposed on them by order of the House, as far as the business of the House would possibly permit, since the committee was appointed, and that they find the accounts and expenditures of the said Department to be correct.

That they have also, conformably to the order of the House, enquired into the facts relating to the employment of an agent on behalf of the United States, under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, and find that Mr. Joseph Delafield was employed during the past year, as a Secretary, for the performance of the duties which would have been required of an agent, under the said articles. They find, however, that the employment of Mr. Delafield or some person in that capacity, was indispensable to the interests of the United States; that the compensation allowed Mr. Delafield was much less than the salary of an agent; and that the allowance of such compensation is not, in their opinion, improper or unreasonable. The committee respectfully refer the House, for the particular facts relative thereto, to the message from the Executive Department on that subject.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Smith*, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Senate's bill to amend the act, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine," reported the same without amendment; and the question being on ordering it to be read a third time—Mr. *Baldwin*, regarding it as conflicting with the salutary provisions of the appraisement law, expressed his hope that it would not pass. Mr. *Sibbee* supported the bill at some length, as being important to the importing merchants. Mr. *Baldwin* replied, and stated that the lateness of the session would prevent the obtaining proper information on the subject: one fact, however, he knew from the best authority, viz. that an association had been formed in England to throw goods into this country at an under valuation, and that their names had been communicated to the Treasury, and by the Treasury to the custom house officers. Mr. B. concluded by moving that the bill lie on the table; which motion was agreed to.

The House had a recess for an hour and a half; and met again at 5 o'clock.

Some time before the adjournment—

Mr. *Clay* rose and addressed the House to the following effect:

I rise to submit a motion, which, if it should conciliate the general concurrence of this House, I shall be extremely glad. The present session was commenced under very unpleasant auspices. In the appointment of a presiding officer of the House, the first manifestation was made of that unfortunate division of opinion which has been the peculiar characteristic of the session. The storm has happily subsided; and we have the great satisfaction to behold the ship of our confederacy unimpaired by its rage; her hull, her rigging, and her patriotic crew completely fit for a long and glorious voyage, under the star-spangled banner which proudly floats aloft.

The moral of that agitating drama, of which, for more than two years past our country has been the theatre, is, that, whilst our Federal Union is admirably fitted to accomplish all the national purposes for which it was intended, there are delicate subjects, exclusively appertaining to the several states, which cannot be touched but by them, without the greatest hazard to the public tranquility. They resemble those secluded apartments in our respective domicils, which are dedicated to family privacy, into which our nearest and best neighbours should not enter. Let us terminate the session by making the officer the depository of our entire reconciliation, whose election first elicited our divisions, and whose situation has been extremely arduous and difficult. For my part, I have great pleasure in testifying to the assiduity, impartiality, ability, and promptitude, with which he has administered the duties of the Chair, since I was able to take my seat. I move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be given to the Hon. J. W. TAYLOR, for the assiduity, promptitude, and ability, with which he has administered the duties of the chair.

Mr. *Nelson* of Va. (who was temporarily in the chair) having stated the question—

Mr. *Rhea* said he hoped this resolution would obtain an unanimous vote. He had been long a member of this house, and he had never seen the duties of the chair discharged more satisfactorily than by the present Speaker.

Mr. *Hardin* said, that it was with great satisfaction he should vote for this resolution, because it met his entire approbation. To be candid, the Speaker had, in the discharge of the duties of the chair, far outgone his expectations; and he would vote him the thanks proposed with a great deal of pleasure.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, one negative voice only being heard.

Some time after the SPEAKER, having resumed the chair, addressed the house as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Deeply penetrated with a sense of the kindness and liberality, which in terms, and from a source, the most flattering, have dictated the recent expression of your approbation, I shall ever esteem it the highest reward of my public services. If the duties of the Chair have been discharged in any degree to your satisfaction, it attributable chiefly to those feelings of generosity, which have covered my numerous errors, and which have rendered to purity of motive, the deference due to superior merit. My inexperience has been compensated by your prudent counsels, and by a dignified deportment, which has seldom required the interposition of a presiding officer.

Entertaining, gentlemen, for every member of this house no other sentiment than respect and friendship—endeared to many by recollections of united deliberation, and effort, in a period of great national embarrassment—and grateful to all for the magnanimous support which constantly has been afforded me, I shall never cease to rejoice in your individual welfare.

Carry with you, gentlemen, to the bosom of your families and friends my best wishes for your prosperity, and under the protecting care of a benign providence, may each of you enjoy the continued confidence of the wise and good, and largely contribute to perpetuate the union and glory of our common country.

RESOLUTION providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen, of either of the states in this Union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union shall be considered as complete.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington March 2, 1821. Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5.

We have received by the Alfred a file of Paris papers to the 19th January, inclusive, containing London dates to the 12th. The most important intelligence relates to the proceedings of the allied sovereigns with regard to Naples.

The Hon. C. Bathurst is appointed to the place in the British ministry vacated by Mr. Canning.

VIENNA, DEC. 29.

The Emperor arrived yesterday from Troppau. The Emperor Alexander is expected tomorrow. The King of Prussia is daily expected to proceed with the two Emperors to Labach.

The Court Gazette yesterday published an article, of which the following is a copy:

TROPPAU, DEC. 23.

The three allied sovereigns have opened the conferences of Troppau by mutual explanations upon the subject of the revolution at Naples. They have come to a unanimous conclusion that this revolution was excited by fanatic sects, and put in execution by the soldiery, forgetful of their duty. The violent subversion of the legitimate power, which was the consequence of this revolution, and the arbitrary and anarchical system substituted in its stead, are not only in direct opposition to the principles of law, morality, and the true happiness of mankind, but contrary to the principles which monarchs have so often and so loudly proclaimed, and which are necessary to the repose and tranquility of Europe. Penetrated with these truths, the sovereigns have with one accord come to a firm resolution to direct their united forces in reversing the present order of things in the kingdom of Naples, and to induce the king so to modify the constitution of his states as to render it more compatible with the true and stable interest of his people, as well as with the tranquility of the neighboring nations.

Animated with a desire to bring about this determination in an amicable manner, the three sovereigns, the King of France, and the Pope, have written to the King of Naples, inviting him to attend the conference which is to be held at Labach.

VIENNA, JAN. 5.

The King of Naples was yesterday at Konigliana, and will arrive at Labach to-morrow.

AUGSBURG, 12th JAN.

The greater part of the ministers from the great powers left Vienna on the 4th and 5th, for Labach. From the preparations at that place, it would seem that the stay of the Austrian court would be of some length of time.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 6th of January, for Labach, and would arrive on the 18th.

The new administrative organization of the Grand Duchy of Baden is adjourned indefinitely. The motives of this resolution of the Grand Duke are not made known.

NUREMBURG, 12th JAN.

All eyes are fixed on the proceedings about to take place at the Congress of Labach. It is said the King of Naples will, immediately upon his arrival, deliver to the allied sovereigns an important declaration on the political situation of his states. We are persuaded that the negotiation concerning Naples will be promptly terminated.

PARIS, JAN. 13.

The Spanish Lieut. Gen. Mahy, Governor General of the Island of Cuba, left Bordeaux on the 7th with a numerous suite, for Panillai, to embark in the ship Maria Theresa, Bazis, for Havana.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Dublin Affair.—A meeting of the Freeholders was called by the High Sheriff, for voting an address to the King. After the address had been read, the Sheriff, who was in the chair, called for the vote, and without giving time for the assembly to speak, he declared it was accepted. The decision excited the most lively sensations among the party opposed to the address. Instead of answering them, the sheriff declared the meeting dissolved, without taking the usual motion for adjournment, and immediately quitted the chair. At this moment, on motion of Mr. O'Connel, (recently appointed the Queen's Attorney General,) the assembly called Lord Cloncurry to the chair. The Sheriff protested against this proceeding, but the noble Lord took the chair. The Sheriff then told them he should call on the military to enforce his orders to dissolve the meeting. Lord C. answered, that force alone would compel him to quit the honorable post to which he had been called by the almost unanimous voice of the large assembly before him. The officers of Police were directed to disperse the assembly; but they refused to act. The Sheriff then called in the military, and immediately the 23d regiment appeared, and a number forced their way into the hall. Lord C. kept firm in his chair until the commanding officer stepped up and layed his hand on his Lordship, when he submitted to the superior force that was brought against him.

An attempt was made to resist the military force but Lord C. addressed them, and advised them to give up quietly, and apply to another authority for redress. The assembly then broke up.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The statement of Finances has just been published. The new taxes have not produced the required amount, and the receipts of the last three months corresponding to 1819, present a deficit of *Thirty thousand, nine hundred and thirty-nine pounds sterling!*

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Dec. 3.

"We are completely at the mercy and under the control of a garrison of 14,000 men. We have, it is true, governors who administer the ordinary affairs of the capital, (we cannot say country)—but when any important measure is to be adopted, a military council is assembled, composed of all the commanding officers; the affair is submitted to their discussion, and if they approve it, they immediately march a body of dragoons or a company of infantry, to put it into execution. President Freyer now perceives that the present mode of regeneration differs so much from the former in theory and practice, that he bitterly repents having acted in the revolution.

As soon as the official notice was received at Malaga, Barcelona, &c. that the king of Spain had mentioned the new prohibition decree, the price of English manufactures rose 50 and even 100 per cent."

Extract of a letter dated Bordeaux, Dec. 22.

"The *revenue* of France the last year exceeded their expenses! It appears, by the King's speech, it is the same this year. Their stocks are high; it is a curious matter for reflection, after all the sacrifices she made, that it is the reverse with all the other governments on the *continent*. *Rothschiln*, the famous *Jew banker*, is so important a man to the European potentates, that all the German and Austrian governments call on him for his assistance, when in want of money: at present he appears embarrassed, by a loan of 30 millions of florins to Austria. The preparations for war with Naples put back his stock, so that he could not dispose of it, and could not, therefore, make good the *first payment*—of which he gave them himself notice. The bank of Vienna proposed giving him a bonus of 25 per cent. provided he would secure them, which he declined; they at length gave him four millions, to be paid in three years. It is said Mr. David Parish has taken part of this loan."

Aurora.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1821.

We have excluded much other matter from our paper this week, to give place to Mr. Monroe's inaugural speech, the last report of the committee of Ways and Means, &c. In a week or two we shall have disposed of what Congressional matter we have on hand, and shall be enabled thereafter to give a greater variety in our columns than they have exhibited for some time past, as well as to attend more promptly to the favors of our correspondents.

"*Solon*," in reply to "*Leonidas*," is in type, but unavoidably omitted.

We are happy in being enabled to lay before our readers this week the pleasing information of the final settlement of the MISSOURI QUESTION, before the termination of the late Congress, and in a manner, too, which we think will be satisfactory to Missouri, and to the country at large. She will now come into the Union in the full possession of all the rights of an independent state; she will form a new link in the chain of our Union, and add additional strength to the republic, which, like the majestic oak of our forests, lays broader and deeper its foundations at every shock it receives. Our march to greatness and glory will now, we trust, be uninterrupted. The dangers with which we were lately threatened, will make us feel more sensibly the value of security: the clouds which lately lowered over our political horizon; the muttering thunder heard from afar, and the howling of the distant storm, have taught us to realize the blessings of sunshine, and to anticipate with dread the "war of elements."

For the settlement of this dangerous question, the nation is principally indebted to Mr. CLAY, whose time and talents were unceasingly employed to effect it. His exertions have been amply rewarded by the success which attended them. The closing scene of his public life, like that of the good man, is his brightest; his last act his noblest; and he will go into retirement, attended by the good wishes and respect of his country, and with the pleasing consciousness of having deserved them.

THE BANKRUPT BILL

Did not pass the House of Representatives, before the session terminated; not, however, it is said, because a majority of the members was unfavorable to it, but because the time was too short to permit it to receive even that partial discussion and analysis which should precede the passage of any bill so important in its general effects. We think it fortunate the bill did not become a law, as our legislators have thereby escaped the charge or stigma of most palpably misrepresenting the wishes, and sacrificing the interests of a great majority of their constituents; and because, before the sitting of the seventeenth Congress, the voice of the nation, we hope, will be expressed so decidedly in opposition to this bill, or any other with similar features, as to render its rejection a matter of necessity. "Why," said Mr. ROBERTS, a Senator from Pennsylvania, in a speech in opposition to this bill, replete with plain practical sense and sound argument, "why, let me ask, are a particular profession to be provided with the means of an entire escape from their debts, comparatively few in number, even of insolvents, while the great mass, at least equally meritorious, are to be chained to perpetual liability? Why is this beneficent system you offer, only applicable to a favored few? for, when you leave the narrow confines of navigation and maritime commerce, and foreign exchange, no reason exists why the middle man, retailer, factor, and broker, should have a boon you do not extend to other more meritorious classes, who necessarily accept and give credit. If your system does not reach all, it does not suit us: we are not a people of casts and classes."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, MARCH 6.

The Inauguration of the President of the United States, whose second term of service commenced yesterday, took place according to previous arrangement. The Oath of Office having been administered to the President, by Chief Justice Marshall, he delivered the Speech which will be found in the following page.

The day proved very unfavorable for the attendance of spectators, there having fallen during the preceding night, a good deal of snow and rain; notwithstanding which, an immense crowd thronged the doors of the Capitol. The number of persons who obtained admission within the walls of the Representatives' Chamber (gallery of course included) could not have been less than two thousand.

There was not much form about this ceremony, which, in truth, requires no form but the forms of decency and decorum—but the scene was not the less impressive. The President was placed on the platform in front of the Speaker's chair; the Chief Justice stood by his side during the delivery of the Speech. The Associate Judges, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Heads of Departments, and many of our distinguished military and naval officers, were near him. Assigned to their proper places were the members of the various foreign legations. The seats in the interior were principally occupied by a numerous collection of ladies; and all around, above and below, were countless numbers of the People, of whom, without discrimination, as many were admitted, after the ladies and privileged persons were seated, as the room could accommodate. On the entrance and exit of the President, the Music of the Marine Band enlivened the scene, which was altogether characterized by simple grandeur and splendid simplicity.

It is well, considering the great crowd which filled the avenues to the door of the Representatives' Chamber, and pressed onwards for admittance, that no accident occurred to mar the enjoyment of those who had the pleasure to witness this truly Republican ceremony.

THE SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. Justice JOHNSON delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Anderson* vs. *Dunn*, (argued by Mr. *Hall* for the plaintiff, and by the *Attorney General* and Mr. *Jones* for the defendant,) in which the judgment of the court below was affirmed; and this court decided that the warrant issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives was a lawful authority, which justified the defendant in arresting and imprisoning the plaintiff.

The case of *Cohens* vs. the *State of Virginia*, was argued by Mr. *Ogden* and the *Attorney General* for the plaintiff, and by Mr. *Webster* for the defendant in error. The counsel, on both sides, argued the general *question* rather than the particular *case*; the parties on the record declining to argue the cause upon the merits. It appearing, however, to affect various other cases, already arisen or about to occur, in the different states of the Union, the court deemed it necessary to hear an argument before it pronounced its judgment on the merits. The opinion of the court will be delivered to-morrow, (this day.) *ib.*

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Cohens* vs. *The State of Virginia*, that the Corporation of the City of Washington had no right, under the act of Congress authorizing Lotteries in that city, to sell the tickets in any state of the Union, by the laws of which the sale of tickets, not authorized by an act of the state legislature, are prohibited. The Court deemed it unnecessary, in the present case, to express any opinion whether Congress could or could not legalize the sale of tickets throughout the Union, of a lottery established in the District of Columbia, if the legislative will had been expressed to that effect. The judgment of the state court was therefore affirmed.

Mr. Justice STORY delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Green* vs. *Biddle*, in which the act of the legislature of Kentucky (commonly called the *Occupying Claimant Law*) was declared to be unconstitutional and void, as being contrary to the compact between the states of Virginia and Kentucky. *ib.*

LOUISVILLE, (KY.) JAN. 27.

By an advertisement in this day's paper, it will be discovered that the enterprising Messrs. Johnsons have determined to establish a line of steamboats to ply between this place and Havana. The undertaking, if successful, (and we have no doubt it will prove so,) will be of the first importance to the people of the western country. A direct communication with foreign ports will place us beyond the control of the carriers of the Atlantic States and the merchants of N. Orleans, whose combined efforts are sufficient at this time, to regulate the value of all our surplus produce. This enterprise may lead to others, more extensive, and may the commencement of a series of commercial operations, to be exclusively performed by the western people, calculated to render us equally as prosperous and independent as our Atlantic brethren.

BUFFALO, JAN. 30.

Singular Occurrence.—On Monday week, a stranger crossing the Niagara, from Queenstown to Lewistown, on the ice, leading his horse, when two thirds of the distance across, turned his head to see his horse, when behold! he had the bridle only in his hand. Being only a short distance below the *Devil's Hole*, and persuaded nothing but the arch demon himself could have so suddenly caused him to vanish, he ran with astonishing agility the residue of the distance to the American shore. The fact was, the ice in several places had parted for 3 or 4 feet, and caused chasms from 15 to 20 feet deep, down to the water, and those places had been filled up by the ferrymen sufficiently wide to admit sleighs crossing with safety; this person must have crossed very near the edge of one of them, and the bridle being probably slightly placed on the horse's head, slipped off when the horse fell and disappeared.

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees are gratified by having it in their power to inform the public, that they have succeeded in forming a permanent engagement with the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, to take charge of the Male, and to superintend the Female Department of this Institution. The long experience in teaching, and the established character of Mr. Freeman, enable the Trustees to recommend this school with confidence to the attention of parents and guardians. Miss SLATER and Miss MITCHELL continue, with their usual distinguished success, to teach in the Female Department. Every possible attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction, as well as to the general deportment of the pupils. The buildings are large and airy, and situated in fine native groves, in different sections of the town. Board may be had in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

N. B. The second quarter in the female school commences on Monday, the 19th March; the male school will open on the first of April.

By order of the Board,

THOS. L. COWAN, *Secretary.*

Salisbury, March 12, 1821.——40tf

Hopewell Academy.

THIS Institution, situated in a retired country seat, remote from any town or village, enjoying the superior advantages of a remarkably healthy situation, and near the centre of an improved, moral and religious society, is now about to commence its literary course, under the immediate superintendance of the Rev. John Williamson. Good boarding is fixed at $65 per annum, and tuition at $20.

This institution is fixed near the road from Charlotte to Beattie's ford, (about 10 miles south-east of said ford,) in Mecklenburg county, N. C.

The patronage of a grateful and generous public is solicited, and every exertion to merit their approbation will be made by the superintendent, and by

ROBERT DAVIDSON,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM J. WILSON,
JAS. G. FERRENCE.

Feb. 20, 1821.

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale the whole of his possessions in Statesville, to the purchaser of which a good bargain will be given, and possession next fall, as he intends to leave the state.

JOHN NESBET.

Statesville, N. C. March 5, 1821. 3w41

For Sale,

TWENTY SHARES in the State Bank of North-Carolina. Inquire of *Moses Locke*, Esq.

THE HIGH BRED

Horse Gen. Jackson,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable at Mount Superior, four miles and a half west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of fifteen dollars the season, which can be discharged with twelve dollars, if paid in the season; eight dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged. The season to commence the 18th March, and end the 1st of August.

GEN. JACKSON is a beautiful dark bay, six years old this spring, sixteen hands two inches high, and was got by the imported horse Dion, out of a Diomede mare; his grandam was a Bedford, as I was informed by the gentleman of whom I got his dam.

Gen. Jackson has only been tried once on the turf, which was last fall, and then not in good order. He ran the two mile heats against the celebrated horse known by the name of Rakestraw, and was beaten; but he ran the two mile heats in good time, and could have done better, but stopped in three of the miles, the rider not being strong enough to hold him.

THO. TODD

March 13, 1821. 41t

Money Found.

ON the 28th day of February last, there was found at my barn, in Cabarrus county, a considerable sum of money in bank notes. Any person who may have lost the money, shall have the same by calling on the subscriber, and describing and proving the same to be his. SAMUEL ROSS.

March 5, 1821.——3 40

Notice.

WHEREAS on or about the night of the 25th ultimo, my wife MARY eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as it is my determination not to pay one cent of any debt or debts that she may contract. I also forewarn any person from concealing or securing any property of mine that the said Mary may have in her possession, or the law will be put in full force against them.

JNO. FAUST.

March 7, 1820.——4 40

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTICT, February Term, 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, *vs.* Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assetts of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz.: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clary & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, *Com. Eq. Camden Dist.*

March 3, 1821.——tJe1 41

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

William A. Erwin & Co. *vs.* Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony deceased—Scire facias to shew cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

THE fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

William W. Erwin, Adm'r. of Joseph Patton, dec'd. *vs.* Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased—Scire facias to shew cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

THE fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

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John H. Stevelie *vs.* Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased—Scire facias to shew cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

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Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

The following beautiful little *Morceau*, is said to be from the pen of *Samuel Rogers*, the author of "The Pleasures of Memory."

Once more, enchanting girl adieu!
I must be gone while yet I may;
Oft shall I weep and think of you,
But here I cannot, will not stay.

The sweet expression of that face,
For ever shifting, yet the same;
Oh! no—I dare not turn to trace,
It melts my soul, it fires my frame!

Yet give me, give me, ere I go,
One little lock of those so blest,
That lend your cheek a warmer glow,
And on your white neck love to rest.

Say, when to kindle soft delight,
That hand has chanc'd with mine to meet,
How could its thrilling touch excite,
A sigh so short and yet so sweet?

Oh stay—but no! it must not be;
Adieu! enchanting girl adieu!
Yet still methinks you frown on me,
Or never could I fly from you.

Mr. Monroe's Speech.

[CONCLUDED.]

the one, which has not been equally open to the other party; and every exertion has been made in its power, to enforce the execution of the laws prohibiting illegal equipments, with equal rigor against both.

By this equality between the parties, their public vessels have been received in our ports on the same footing; they have enjoyed an equal right to purchase and export arms, munitions of war, and every other supply—the exportation of all articles whatever being permitted under laws which were passed long before the commencement of the contest; our citizens have traded equally with both, and their commerce with each has been alike protected by the government.

Respecting the attitude which it may be proper for the United States to maintain hereafter between the parties, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that the neutrality heretofore observed, should still be adhered to. From the change in the government of Spain, and the negotiation now depending, invited by the Cortes and accepted by the colonies, it may be presumed that their differences will be settled on the terms proposed by the colonies. Should the war be continued, the United States, regarding its occurrences, will always have it in their power to adopt such measures respecting it, as their honor and interest may require.

Shortly after the general peace, a band of adventurers took advantage of this conflict, and of the facility which it afforded, to establish a system of buccaneering in the neighbouring seas, to the great annoyance of the commerce of the United States, and, as was represented, of that of other powers. Of this spirit, and of its injurious bearing on the United States, strong proofs were afforded, by the establishment at Amelia Island, and the purposes to which it was made instrumental, by this band in 1817, and by the occurrences which took place in other parts of Florida, in 1818, the details of which, in both instances, are too well known to require to be now recited. I am satisfied, had a less decisive course been adopted, that the worst consequences would have resulted from it. We have seen that these checks, decisive as they were, were not sufficient to crush that piratical spirit. Many culprits, brought within our limits, have been condemned to suffer death, the punishment due to that atrocious crime. The decisions of upright and enlightened tribunals fall equally on all, whose crimes subject them, by a fair interpretation of the law, to its censure. It belongs to the Executive not to suffer the executions, under these decisions, to transcend the great purpose for which punishment is necessary. The full benefit of example being secured, policy, as well as humanity, equally forbids that they should be carried further. I have acted on this principle, pardoning those who appear to have been led astray by ignorance of the criminality of the acts they had committed, and suffering the law to take effect on those only, in whose favor no extenuating circumstances could be urged.

Great confidence is entertained, that the late treaty with Spain, which has been ratified by both the parties, and the ratifications whereof have been exchanged, has placed the relations of the two countries on a basis of permanent friendship. The provision made by it for such of our citizens as have claims on Spain, of the character described, will, it is presumed, be very satisfactory to them; and the boundary which is established between the territories of the parties, westward of the Mississippi, heretofore in dispute, has, it is thought, been settled on conditions just and advantageous to both. But, to the acquisition of Florida, too much importance cannot be attached. It secures to the United States a territory important in itself, and whose importance is much increased by its bearing on many of the highest interests of the Union. It opens to several of the neighbouring states a free passage to the ocean, through the province ceded, by several rivers, having their sources high up within their limits. It secures us against all future annoyance from powerful Indian tribes. It gives us several excellent harbors in the Gulf of Mexico for ships of war of the largest size. It covers, by its position in the Gulf, the Mississippi and other great waters within our extended limits and thereby enables the United States to afford complete protection to the vast and very valuable productions of our whole western country, which find a market through those streams.

By a treaty with the British government, bearing date on the twentieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the convention regulating the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which was about expiring, was revived and continued for the term of ten years from the time of its expiration. By that treaty, also, the differences which had arisen under the treaty of Ghent, respecting the right claimed by the United States for their citizens, to take and cure fish on the coast of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, with other differences on important interests, were adjusted, to the satisfaction of both parties. No agreement has yet been entered into respecting the commerce between the United States and the British dominions in the West Indies, and on this continent. The restraints imposed on that commerce by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, on a principle of defence, continue still in force.

The negotiation with France for the regulation of the commercial relations between the two countries, which, in the course of the last summer, had been commenced at Paris, has since been transferred to this city, and will be pursued on the part of the United States, in the spirit of conciliation, and with an earnest desire that it may terminate in an arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

Our relations with the Barbary powers are preserved in the same state, and by the same means, that were employed when I came into this office. As early as 1801 it was found necessary to send a squadron into the Mediterranean, for the protection of our commerce, and no period has intervened, a short term excepted, when it was thought advisable to withdraw it. The great interest which the United States have in the Pacific, in commerce and in the fisheries, have also made it necessary to maintain a naval force there. In disposing of this force, in both instances, the most effectual measures in our power have been taken, without interfering with its other duties, for the suppression of the slave trade, and of piracy, in the neighboring seas.

The situation of the United States, in regard to their resources, the extent of their revenue, and the facility with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, and in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are conclusive proofs of this extraordinary prosperity, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed, without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise having been repealed soon after the conclusion of the late war, and the revenue applied to these great objects have been raised in a manner not to be felt. Our great resources, therefore, remain untouched, for any purpose which may affect the vital interests of the nation. For all such purposes they are inexhaustible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, of our fellow-citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of the rights and honor of their country.

Under the present depression of prices, affecting all the productions of the country, and every branch of industry, proceeding from causes explained on a former occasion, the revenue has considerably diminished; the effect of which has been to compel Congress either to abandon these great measures of defence, or to resort to loans or internal taxes, to supply the deficiency. On the presumption that this depression, and the deficiency in the revenue arising from it, would be temporary, loans were authorized for the demands of the last and present year. Anxious to relieve my fellow-citizens in 1817, from every burthen which could be dispensed with, and the state of the Treasury permitting it, I recommended the repeal of the internal taxes, knowing that such relief was then peculiarly necessary, in consequence of the great exertions made in the late war. I made that recommendation under a pledge that, should the public exigencies require a recurrence to them at any time while I remained in this trust, I would, with equal promptitude, perform the duty which would then be alike incumbent on me. By the experiment now making it will be seen, by the next session of Congress, whether the revenue shall have been so augmented as to be adequate to all these necessary purposes. Should the deficiency still continue, and especially should it be probable that it would be permanent, the course to be pursued appears to me to be obvious. I am satisfied that, under certain circumstances, loans may be resorted to with great advantage. I am equally well satisfied, as a general rule, that the demands of the current year, especially in time of peace, should be provided for by the revenue of that year. I have never dreaded, nor have I ever shunned, in any situation in which I have been placed, making appeals to the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, well knowing that they could never be made in vain, especially in times of great emergency, or for purposes of high national importance. Independently of the exigency of the case, many considerations of great weight urge a policy having in view a provision of revenue to meet, to a certain extent, the demands of the nation, without relying altogether on the precarious resource of foreign commerce. I am satisfied that internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign articles of the same kind, would, without imposing any serious burthens on the people, enhance the price of produce, promote our manufactures, and augment the revenue, at the same time that they made it more secure and permanent.

The care of the Indian tribes within our limits has long been an essential part of our system, but, unfortunately, it has not been executed in a manner to accomplish all the objects intended by it. We have treated them as independent nations without their having any substantial pretensions to that rank. The distinction has flattered their pride, retarded their improvement, and, in many instances, paved the way to their destruction. The progress of our settlements westward, supported, as they are, by a dense population, has constantly driven them back, with almost the total sacrifice of the lands which they have been compelled to abandon. They have claims on the magnanimity, and, I may add, on the justice of this nation, which we must all feel. We should become their real benefactors, we should perform the office of their Great Father, the endearing title which they emphatically give to the Chief Magistrate of our Union. Their sovereignty over vast territories should cease, in lieu of which the right of soil should be secured to each individual, and his posterity, in competent portions, and, for the territory thus ceded by each tribe, some reasonable equivalent should be granted, to be vested in permanent funds for the support of civil government over them, and for the education of their children, for their instruction in the arts of husbandry, and to provide sustenance for them until they could provide it for themselves. My earnest hope is, that Congress will digest some plan, founded on these principles, with such improvements as their wisdom may suggest, and carry it into effect as soon as it may be practicable.

Europe is again unsettled, and the prospect of war increasing. Should the flame light up, in any quarter, how far it may extend, it is impossible to foresee. It is our peculiar felicity to be altogether unconnected with the causes which produce this menacing aspect elsewhere. With every power we are in perfect amity, and it is our interest to remain so, if it be practicable on just conditions. I see no reasonable cause to apprehend variance with any power, unless it proceed from a violation of our maritime rights. In these contests, should they occur, and to whatever extent they may be carried, we shall be neutral; but, as a neutral power, we have rights which it is our duty to maintain. For light injuries it will be incumbent on us to seek redress in a spirit of amity, in full confidence that, injuring none, none would knowingly injure us. For more imminent dangers we should be prepared, and it should always be recollected that such preparation, adapted to the circumstances, and sanctioned by the judgment and wishes of our constituents, cannot fail to have a good effect, in averting dangers of every kind. We should recollect, also, that the season of peace is best adapted to these preparations.

If we turn our attention, fellow-citizens, more immediately to the internal concerns of our country, and more especially to those on which its future welfare depends, we have every reason to anticipate the happiest results. It is now rather more than forty-four years since we declared our independence, and thirty-seven since it was acknowledged. The talents and virtues which were displayed in that great struggle were a sure presage of all that has since followed. A people who were able to surmount, in their infant state, such great perils, would be more competent, as they rose into manhood, to repel any which they might meet in their progress. Their physical strength would be more adequate to foreign danger, and the practice of self-government, aided by the light of experience, could not fail to produce an effect, equally salutary, on all those questions connected with the internal organization. These favorable anticipations have been realized. In our whole system, national and state, we have shunned all the defects which unceasingly preyed on the vitals and destroyed the ancient republics. In them, there were distinct orders, a nobility and a people, or the people governed in one assembly. Thus, in the one instance, there was a perpetual conflict between the orders in society for the ascendancy, in which the victory of either terminated in the overthrow of the government, and the ruin of the state. In the other, in which the people governed in a body, and whose dominions seldom exceeded the dimensions of a county in one of our states, a tumultuous and disorderly movement, permitted only a transitory existence. In this great nation there is but one order, that of the people, whose power, by a peculiarly happy improvement of the representative principle, is transferred from them without impairing, in the slightest degree, their sovereignty, to bodies of their own creation, and to persons elected by themselves, in the full extent necessary for all the purposes of free, enlightened, and efficient government. The whole system is elective, the complete sovereignty being in the people, and every officer, in every department, deriving his authority from, and being responsible to, them for his conduct.

Our career has corresponded with this great outline. Perfection in our organization could not have been expected in the outset, either in the national or state governments, or in tracing the line between their respective powers. But no serious conflict has arisen, nor any contest, but such as are managed by argument, and by a fair appeal to the good sense of the people; and many of the defects which experience had clearly demonstrated, in both governments, have been remedied. By steadily pursuing this course, in this spirit, there is every reason to believe that our system will soon attain the highest degree of perfection of which human institutions are capable, and that the movement in all its branches, will exhibit such a degree of order and harmony, as to command the admiration and respect of the civilized world.

Our physical attainments have not been less eminent. Twenty-five years ago the river Mississippi was shut up, and our western brethren had no outlet for their commerce. What has been the progress since that time? The river has not only become the property of the United States from its source to the ocean, with all its tributary streams, (with the exception of the upper part of the Red river only,) but Louisiana, with a fair and liberal boundary on the western side, and the Floridas on the eastern, have been ceded to us. The United States now enjoy the complete and uninterrupted sovereignty over the whole territory from St. Croix to the Sabine. New states, settled from among ourselves in this, and in other parts, have been admitted into the Union, in equal participation in the national sovereignty with the original states. Our population has augmented in an astonishing degree, and extended in every direction. We now, fellow-citizens, comprise within our limits the dimensions and faculties of a great power, under a government possessing all the energies of any government ever known to the old world, with an utter incapacity to oppress the people.

Entering, with these views, the office which I have just solemnly sworn to execute with fidelity, and to the utmost of my ability, I derive great satisfaction from a knowledge that I shall be assisted in the several departments by the very enlightened and upright citizens from whom I have received so much aid in the preceding term. With full confidence in the continuance of that candor, and generous indulgence, from my fellow-citizens, at large, which I have heretofore experienced, and, with a firm reliance on the protection of Almighty God, I shall forthwith commence the duties of the high trust to which you have called me.

Progress of Human Understanding.

In the beginning of summer, the days are almost at a stand, with little variation of length or shortness, because at that time the diurnal motion of the sun partakes more of a right line, than of a spiral. The same is the method of nature in the frame of man. He seems at forty to be fully in his summer tropic; somewhat before, and somewhat after, he finds in his soul but small increases or decays. From fifty to threescore, the balance generally holds even, in our colder climates; for he loses not much in fancy; and judgment, which is the effect of observations, still increases. His succeeding years afford him little more than the stubble of his own harvest. Yet if his constitution be healthful, his mind may still retain a decent vigour; and the gleanings of that Ephraim, in comparison with others, will surpass the vintage of Abiezer.

The great Arkwright, one of the commercial and manufacturing worthies, once being in company with some noblemen, one of them possessing more pride than parts, asked him whether he had not been a barber?—"Yes," replied Arkwright, with a spirit truly noble, "I was once a barber; and I am apt to conclude, had your Lordship been born a barber, you must have continued a barber still!"